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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises of Commencement Week were opened on May 31st with the baccalaureate sermon, by the Right Reverend A. M. Randolph, Bishop of Southern Virginia. The editors of THE RECORD regret that space allows only a brief abstract of this able sermon, as of the other memorable addresses.

The subject of the sermon was Law, the text being found in Romans, VIII :3-4 : "For what the Law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin condemned sin in the flesh : that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

There is an apparent antagonism between law and gospel, between faith and works as means of human salvation. The doctrine of good works is subversive of Christianity. Conformity to any law by itself cannot redeem human nature.

On the other hand, St. Paul pleads for Justification by Faith, saying: Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. But he does not mean that a man is justified if he lives in violation of the laws of God and of man.

The law for righteousness was the old Jewish law and had accomplished its purpose. So Christ is the end of that law.

The Jews were an elect nation, but misconceived the meaning of their election. God intended them to be vehicles for His truth. But they thought of God as belonging to them instead of Israel as belonging to God, as the channel of an universal religion. And yet the Jew came to believe that God loved the rest of the world and wished them to be saved. But he was fanatical enought to believe that the only way a Gentile could be

saved was to become a Jew: his law, his ritual, his circumcision, his church were necessary to salvation.

So after the coming of Christ, the Jews, who were in the majority in the churches, held that the Gentiles must become Jews before they could become Christians. St. Paul had to fight this idea with powerful arguments.

Law, in the text, is not this old law alone, it is law which is necessary to civilization. St. Paul says this law is weak as compared with the Gospel. We think of law as strong. Without it, society would be anarchy, it makes civilization instead of barbarism. Law in the family is is among our earliest recollections. Again in the educational life there are principles of law controlling and training us, not technical law, but intellectual and spiritual. Here one can learn the "tremendous law of human life and destiny, that neither men nor nations can live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

Again, when one goes out into the larger life he finds law very powerful. One's comforts, life, and welfare are dependent upon law. England's law and courts of justice have turned India from wars of robbery and violence, which would have brought extinction, to a land of temporal prosperity.

The theme of the Merchant of Venice is the "majesty of the law." Antonio the beloved and trusted citizen must keep his contract with Shylock the despised Jew. Law teaches men that they are a part of the community and the safety of lhe community is of more importance than the good of the individual. And yet it teaches the opposite lesson too. If we violate it, we must face it alone. No one can help to pay the penalty. So it teaches us our individuality.

How then does St. Paul mean that the law is weak? Law is only preparatory. St. Paul says it is our "School master to bring us to Christ." The law teaches the same lessons as the Gospel, but it is the elementary school for something higher than itself.

Law cannot make character. The law can only take cognizance of facts. The heart is beyond the law. "Law can only lay hold upon sin as it breathes out upon the surface; the seething caldron of evil desires is underneath all the time." In this is the weakness of the law.

When Christianity came, Rome had a most complete system of law; yet was rotting underneath. Lord Bacon had the greatest legal mind the English race has produced, yet his soul was corrupted.

So the church believes the words of the text, that the law is weak. It follows Christ and looks for His spirit for help. This idea of the indwelling spirit of Christ is the last thing that a sinful man wants to believe. "It is too close a neighborhood with infinite purity and infinite love and light." The spirit of this world says to God: Rule in your own Kingdom and leave me to mine. But the church continues to preach the truth and invite God to enter the human heart and dwell there. It says, "Come Lord to me and dwell in me. I know that Thou art the way, the truth, the life. Thou didst suffer for me. Thou art my Shepherd and I will follow Thee. Thou art my High Priest, touched with a feeling of mine infirmities. Thou intercedest at the right hand of God, and all my sins, my time, and my eternity I leave to Thee."

In the evening, the Reverend Thomas R. English, of the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, preached before the Young Men's Christian Association, taking as passages for his text Job III: 20-23, Eccles. II: 11, 17, Phil. I: 21.

In the first two passages, we have the utterances of two individuals widely separated in point of time and circumstance: one an example of the most abject misery, while to the lips of the other was pressed every cup of human joy; and yet both alike emphatically declare that life is not worth living. These are by no means isolated cases, for in every age that bitter cry of Job has been reechoed by groaning multitudes, while countless others have found life as vain and empty as did the king of Israel. Lord Byron and Goethe furnish striking examples of the unsatisfying nature of earthly good, even under the most favorable circumstances.

This raises the question whether or not life is worth living. The answer must depend entirely upon the standpoint from which life is viewed. A scaffold may be a miserable failure, considered as a work of art, and yet a success for the purpose for which it was intended. We must first then ask the question, For what was life intended by its author? The ordinary view is that it is bounded by the cradle and the grave, and having no necessary connection with the future: a means of present enjoyment, whether sensual, social, or intellectual. If this is the true view of life, then it must be pronounced a failure. As to the wretched majority of the race, there can be no possible question, seeing that the ills they are called to endure far outweigh its

joys. But even in the case of the more fortunate, life is spent in the anticipation of joys which too often never come. "We never live, but are always about to live." The very word "pastime" which we apply to social amusements, records the conviction that the best thing we can do with time is to get rid of it, and the more quickly it flies the better.

If it is objected that if men considered life of so little value they would fling it away, it is sufficient to observe that God has hedged life about by a double wall, the fear of something after death, and the instinct of life; and yet in spite of all this how many fling it away as an intolerable burden! No, if life is given us solely as a means of enjoyment, then both it and its giver alike are a miserable failure!

But before deciding this question, let us consider for a moment the theory of life propounded in the third passage: "For to me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain." In the view of the Apostle, Christ is the sun and centre about which life revolves, and a Christless life is a vain and empty thing. To him life was of inestimable value, because:

(1) It gave him an opportunity to know and win Christ, a prize which cast every other into the shade, bringing to him "wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption."

(2) It gave him an opportunity of serving Christ, a service soul-satisfying, ennobling, and bringing the richest rewards.

(3) It gave him an opportunity of growing Christ-like, and becoming conformed to His image, and this to him became a consuming passion.

(4) To one leading such a life, death was "gain," rendering his possession complete, his service untrammelled, and his likeness perfect.

One has truly said: "The one thing that saves this life from being contemptible is the thought of another," and the Apostle himself says: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." If this life be the vestibule of life eternal, it is worth living, though clouds of darkness be about us, and every breath a groan.

When Copernicus discovered that the sun was the true centre of our system, order came out of confusion, and the seeming erratic movements of certain heavenly bodies were seen to be in perfect conformity to law. So, in like manner, while life revolves around self, we are appalled and confounded by the evils that overtake us, but when we see that Christ is the true centre about which our lives should revolve, then we can rejoice

even in tribulations, knowing that "our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

INTER-SOCIETY BANQUET.

Instead of the customary reunions, the members of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies gave this year a joint banquet in Commons Hall. It was largely attended by old members and young, and was so much enjoyed by all that it will be given annually hereafter. Mr. Graham H. Andrews acted as toastmaster, and made an address of welcome, to which Judge Fred. Philips, of '58, responded. For the Societies, Mr. Charles Ross spoke on "The Societies Today" and Mr. R. W. Herring on "The Place of the Societies in the University." Dr. C. Alphonso Smith made clear the "The Literary Value of the Societies," and Dr. Kemp P. Battle, of '49, gave some interesting "Reminiscences." Judge Walter Clark, of '64, made the principal address of the evening on "The Greater University," an earnest plea for the proper support of an institution which has done so much for the State, while the "appropriations from the State have been simply pitiful." Judge Clark expressed the feeling of all who were present when he said: "I trust that this is the precursor of an unbroken line of similar reunions, extending far, far into the future, and into summers that we shall not see."

CLASS DAY.

Tuesday was largely devoted to Class Day exercises. The President, Mr. R. S. Stewart, made the address of welcome, and the history was read by Mr. R. W. Herring; the prophecy, by Mr. T. J. Gold; the last will and testament, by Mr. G. L. Jones; statistics, by Mr. Z. V. Judd. After the exercises around the Davie Poplar, Mr. H. R. McFadyen made an address in presentation of the class gift, a handsome electrolier and other electric light fixtures for the Chapel, and Senator Lee S. Overman, in an eloquent address, accepted the gift for the Trustees.

The Alumni luncheon in Commons Hall was one of the most enjoyable features of the week. The President of the Association, Col. Thomas S. Kenan, presided, and Judge Philips acted as toastmaster. There were no set speeches, but delightful talks were made by Governor Aycock, Col. Kenan, Judge F. D. Winston, Hon. Thos. W. Mason, Dr. W. J. Holland,

Mr. Geo W. Watts, President McIver, Superintendent Joyner, Speaker Gattis, Mr. Josephus Daniels, Dr. J. B. Killebrew, Mr. J. S. Hill, Mr. R. S. Stewart, President Venable and others.

Alumni Address, by John Sprunt Hill, Esquire.

Mr. Hill is one of the University's sons who went to live in a distant state, achieved great success in his profession as a lawyer, and is now returning to make his home again in North Carolina. It is a pity to spoil his excellent address by printing mere extracts from it.

"I have come here today on a mission of love and devotion to the State that gave me birth, and to the institution of learning that gave me a thousand times more than I can ever repay. The force of my remarks, therefcre, will be directed toward doing something for the good of the University, and if by chance I shall strike out into new fields and make statements that may not meet with your approbation, I beg you to measure my effort by the spirit that prompts it rather than by the manner of its performance.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Legislature of 1789, in pursuance to the mandate of the first constitution, providing that "All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities," passed "An Act to establish a University in this State." This act made full and complete provisions for the organization of the institution. Forty of her greatest men, representing all sections of the State, were declared to be a "body politic and corporate," under the name of "The Trustees of the University of North Carolina," (the corporate name is now "The University of North Carolina"), and were granted perpetual succession. They were authorized to hold all kinds of property "for the use of said University," in "special *trust and confidence*," that the "profits shall be applied to, and for, the use and purpose of establishing and endowing said University." One week after receiving the Charter, the Trustees met for organization, accepted the charter and began to solicit subscriptions from private individuals "to be held as a permanent fund for the University forever." In 1795 the institution became fully organized and opened its doors to students. There are many early decisions of our courts throwing some light upon this subject, but it remains for our truly great jurist, Thomas Ruffin, to lay down the full

legal principles governing this charter and defining the exact legal status of the University in a manner so clear and bold that his opinion has become a leading authority, and is cited all over the country. In the case of *Trustees of University vs. Maultsby*, 8 Iredell's Equity, 258 (1852), Chief Justice Ruffin says, "The University is a public institution and body politic and hence subject to legislative control.....It was founded by the State on public funds and for a general public charity.....It seems to the court that there cannot be an instance of a corporation more exclusively founded for the public, more completely the creature of public policy, for public purposes purely, than the University of North Carolina. It is as much so as other public functionaries, the President and Directors of a Literary Board, and the Board of Public Works....." In the same case Chief Justice Ruffin shows how such a public charitable corporation differs from the denominational college or private charitable corporation in the following words, "Charters of corporations founded by *individuals* on their own funds for their own emoluments or for the purposes of education or other general charity are contracts of inviolable obligation.....The admission and exclusion of members, the qualification of directors and trustees, the mode of keeping up their succession and the government of such corporations are absolutely fixed by the charter." The paramount reason for the establishment of such private, charitable institutions for higher education in North Carolina has always been the free education of ministerial students, and as a subsequent development all young men of good character, irrespective of creed, were admitted, in order that the fees paid by them might help to support the institution. The theory behind the establishment is about as follows: It is the duty of a body of persons of like religious opinions to educate their candidates for the ministry; educated ministers in time make intelligent worshipers, and these individual worshipers finally impart the lasting benefits of education to the entire community. Hence the State exempts such institutions from taxation, protects, fosters and encourages them. Legally they are the friends and allies of the State, and of the State's institution for the promotion and encouragement of "All useful learning"—its University. Benevolence is the mainspring of their existence.

LIGHT FROM OUR FATHERS.

And so it was with our forefathers. Was it a mere accident of history

that caused these sturdy sons of North Carolina during the darkest hours of the Revolution, just after the surrender of New York, to meet for the framing of the first constitution of a free people, and "with faith approaching sublimity," write down into their supreme law "a school or schools *shall* be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public as may enable them to instruct at low prices, and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities?" No, it was because the blood of the Revolution gave to our fathers a new educational baptism.

Those of you who have been to that little burying ground by the roadside, as you go toward the valley from the old home of Thomas Jefferson, and have seen the words cut into the marble there, "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia," can follow the grand sequence of ideas, and tell why the patriots of North Carolina gave us a university. It is said of the University of Virginia that it is the "lengthened shadow of one man—JEFFERSON." The University of North Carolina is the *lengthened shadow*, not of one man, but of a whole people, the "freest of the free," united in a grand struggle for civil and religious liberty. It represents their sublime confidence in the justice of their cause as well as their abiding hope in its eternal usefulness. In those days, as it should now, the right of private judgment presupposed sufficient intelligence in the individual to arrive at an intelligent judgment. Educated citizenship, therefore, was the rock on which the whole structure of their new democratic government rested. Hence, it was the first duty of the State to secure an educated citizenship and provide for its maintenance and support. Believing firmly that the preservation of the blessings of liberty to themselves and to all posterity rested upon the education of the youth of the State, they were afraid to leave a matter of such momentous importance to benevolence and philanthropy and to private enterprise. Hence, to the ideas already in existence favoring education for the preservation of learning, for the social, moral and religious improvement, the Revolution brought the new educational baptism and for all future time the dominating idea of education, as a means of self-defense, self-protection and as the best means of preserving civil and religious liberty and transmitting it to posterity.

Our fathers regarded this University as a *Public trust* just as much as the common schools. Look behind the clamor of the crowd for public schools today, and you will find, far or near, the brains and labors of such men as Battle, Craven, Morrison, Winston, Alderman, Venable. No principle in educational science is better established than the fact that the desire for education starts from the top and travels downward, and not from the bottom upwards. Says United States Commissioner Dawson, who during his term of office made a most extensive study of education in the United States, "In every instance the foremost desire of the people has been for colleges and universities, rather than for schools of lower grade. It was the opinion of the colonists and of the early settlers of the West and the South, that primary and secondary schools were essentially dependent for their existence upon higher institutions. This principle is borne out by the facts.....The necessity for higher education for the support of the primary schools is now regarded as a *fundamental truth*." It is significant that in both Pennsylvania and North Carolina, the first two States in the Union to take bold stands in their constitutions for education, the University and the common schools are placed on the same footing, and the demand for the university came forty years before the demand for the public schools. The first school established in New England was not a primary school, but a college.

HOPES FULFILLED.

How abundantly the hopes of our fathers in establishing this institution have been fulfilled is a grand and glorious record. Its story brings a thrill of pride to the heart of every loyal son of the "Old North State." But the widespread usefulness of this University has become such common knowledge to this gathering that I shall not delay you to recount its details. Permit me in passing to recall a brief tribute from Judge Archibald Murphey, the "Father of the Public School System" in North Carolina, found in his official report to the Legislature in 1817. "This institution has been in operation for twenty years and has been eminently useful to the State. It has contributed, perhaps more than any one cause, to diffuse a taste for reading among the people and to *excite a spirit of liberal improvement*." One has but to look around him in our State today to see the splendid examples of the effective fruitfulness and public service of this institution. Closed for nearly ten years during the dark days of reconstruction, out of

the first three classes after the reopening came those peerless examples of public service, Charles B. Aocock, James Y. Joyner, and Charles D. McIver. What a splendid fulfillment of the sublime hopes of those great hearted, self-sacrificing men, who, thirty years ago "plucked this University from the weeds," and gave back to our poverty stricken people the best means of preserving their liberties and of upbuilding their fortunes.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

But while the laying bare of basis principles, and the recounting of glorious memories may be interesting and edifying to some of us, I take it that the imperative duty of every one of this gathering of her loyal sons is to come down to business and lend his aid toward the formation of some definite plan providing for the pressing needs of our Alma Mater. This is a day of large ideas, of great community effort, of gigantic business undertakings, and North Carolina is right up in the forefront of this immense progress. During the last twenty-five years she has become a great industrial community. She is no longer poor and helpless. The city of Raleigh alone has more money in her banks than all the banks had twenty-five years ago. Mere magnitude in business no longer frightens our people. Why therefore should mere magnitude in educational matters frighten them? Is it not the paramount duty of this body to give to our University the opportunity of keeping pace with the progress of the times, of moving on to its greater destiny, its higher life, its broader field of usefulness? Is it not time for us to begin the work of making this institution a great Southern States' University, a modern directive force, commensurate with the demands of our people and alert to all their growing needs? President Venable has already answered the question in the affirmative, and with hope and enthusiasm is devoting his brains and his energies to the Herculean task. The greatness of his sacrifice, for without doubt his salary can no more than pay his living expenses, the nobility of his effort, the wonderful fruitfulness of his labors, the number and magnitude of his pressing needs enlist our deepest sympathy, invoke the highest admiration, and call for our most earnest and intelligent co-operation. This work will require the best men and we want from them the best service. Let us not beat down the market that we may purchase mediocrity cheap. But let us stand shoulder to shoulder behind our splendid standard bearer and give him the support that he demands. A university which has all it

wants has already begun to decline, and a president of a university who is not always wanting something, should hand in his resignation. I figured up the first eight needs enumerated in Dr. Venable's report, under the head of "Teaching Force," and they call for about $12,000 a year. The remaining pressing needs mentioned under the head of "Equipment" call for about $400,000. In the light of the foregoing discussion it seems to me that the Legislature is the proper place to look for help in providing for an increased teaching force, and that today we need not turn the energies of this body in that direction.

Indeed in view of the great demand for teachers for the primary and secondary schools all over the State it would seem to be the *plain duty* of the Legislature fo comply with the mandate of the Constitution requiring it to "establish and maintain in connection with the University, a department of Normal Instruction," and to appropriate at the next session sufficient funds for this new department.

It appears from the constitutional history of this State that for more than one hundred years the people when acting in their sovereign capacity have steadily and almost unanimously voted for the University. It is safe therefore, to lay aside all fear in this respect and to start with the dictum of Judge Locke in 1805, "The University is as permanent as the government."

It is always the first duty of the guardians of monies of a democratic people to make the burdens of taxation rest as lightly upon the shoulders of the general public as the circumstances will permit. But where an institution for higher education is a public corporation, for the benefit of the whole people, and under the control of the whole people, I do think that we have the right to expect the hearty co-operation of the people's representatives. We have the right to expect their aid in improvising methods for bringing to the support of this public, charitable corporation the powerful assistance of benevolence and philanthropy, the love and the interest and the wealth of thousands of high minded men and women scattered over this State and throughout the whole country.

This institution no longer belongs exclusively to the residents of North Carolina. It is the Alma Mater of men scattered all over the world. One good live alumnus on the Board of Trustees residing in the City of New York alone, has the opportunity of doing more for this University than

five average men residing in North Carolina and picked in our easy going manner of equitable distribution of honorable distinctions. I know whereof I speak. Far be it from my nature to find any fault with the public service of this distinguished body, of which my father was a member almost up to the time of his death. But with love and reverence, I must speak plainly about a matter that I know, and you know, to be a serious handicap to the progress of the institution that we love to the bottom of our hearts.

No institution on earth has a more tender hold upon the affections of the individual alumnus than this University. The love of the old Chapel Hillian for his Alma Mater evokes all the poetry that lies hidden in his innermost heart. Locate him where you will, in New York, Chicago, Galveston, his love for this hallowed place follows him on and on. It is a part of his life. He is like the vase in which roses have been instilled,

> "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
> But the scent of the roses will cling to it still."

And yet with all this individual attachment and individual enthusiasm, all attempts to organize the Alumni into a strong working body have signally failed. Why? Because sweet reminiscence will occasionally bring men together to laugh, to speak and to weep, and maybe in an outburst of spasmodic enthusiasm some important business will be transacted. But in order to secure the steady pressure, the powerful force of organized enthusiasm, year in and year out, you must have organized business of large importance constantly engaging their attentions and calling for responsible action. What makes men of affairs come from Chicago and Cincinnati to New Haven, Connecticut, every year? It is because the Alumni have some official standing in the affairs of Yale University, and there is an election of a number of their body as "Members of the Corporation."

ALUMNI TRUSTEES.

It is believed by many of us that if the Legislature will pass an Act empowering the Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina to elect twenty-six members or one-third of the Board of Trustees in its own way, it will that moment breathe new life into the dead bones of the Alumni Association, and a thoroughly organized body of men will quickly spring into existence that will every day in the year render powerful assistance in carrying the burdens of the University and in supplying equipment for its greater progress and its higher development. The plan of giving to the

Alumni a business standing in the management and support of higher institutions of learning is not a new one. It has already been adopted in many localities, and has invariably proven productive of splendid results. Such an innovation, while in no manner destroying the safety of the multitude will, in the light of experience in other States, shake off the shackles of inertia, bring to the Board new blood, new educational enthusiasm and new capacity for expansion and progress.

May we not learn with profit the lesson of many other institutions, and expect through the organized body of a strong Alumni Association to reach the volunteer, the philanthropist, the man who gives aid to education for the preservation of learning, for the cause of benevolence, for the purpose of establishing grand and everlasting memorials to families? Our forefathers believed in uniting the system of supporting education for the sake of benevolence with the system of supporting it as a means of preserving their liberties. Is there any valid reason why we should turn our backs upon the happy marriage? Because the whole people contribute fifty thousand dollars a year to the support of an institution for higher education as a permanent investment in good citizenship is not likely to drive away from its support the believer in benevolence and philanthropy. On the contrary, world-hearted men and women will be attracted to its support by the knowledge that the "University is as permanent as the government," that "it stands on higher grounds than other aggregate corporations" that the "trusteeship is of the whole people" binding themselves through their corporate agents "in special trust and confidence to apply" each of their benefactions "to the exact purpose for which it was created and exists." They will be all the more inclined to give, by the knowledge of the people's guarantee of permanent support, permitting and securing a broader and a higher field of usefulness, imposing a binding and a lasting obligation in public service, and breathing the fire of the love of country into the beauty of the love of God.

I have no hesitation in saying that the first duty of an organized Alumni Association is to devise means of sending home to the minds of our own home people, as well as abroad a clear knowlege of the relation of this University to the whole people, its public service, its record of achievements, its pressing needs, its momentous possibilities, and most of all its glorious opportunities for making benefactions a thousand times effective. The December report of the President is a great step in this direction. But

in my humble opinion much more will have to be done before we may expect to uproot the prejudice, overcome the inertia, awaken the interest, and draw to our support the sympathy of many men in this State whose aid the University needs and so richly deserves.

THE VANDERBILT GIFT.

The story of the Deems Fund is in many respects a happy illustration, not only of the channels through which great philanthropists can be reached, but especially of the wonderful fruitfulness of gifts to this institution. Some twenty years ago, as a memorial to the young son of Dr. Charles F. Deems, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, supplemented the small gift of $300 from Dr. Deems with the gift of $10,000 to the University to be loaned, principal and interest, to such young men as need help in order to secure an education. Up to the first of July, 1902, this fund had not only aided three hundred and eighty-two faithful, active Anglo-Saxon youths to get a college education, but had increased by repayment of loans and interest until the whole fund amounted to $21,733.79, or more than 100 per cent. A splendid tribute to the industry and honor of the kind of men we raise down here in old North Carolina! There is pressing need for more money of this kind. Three-fourths of the six hundred students here today are the sons of poor men, or are here as the result of money borrowed or earned. "During the fall of 1900," says President Venable, in reporting yearly expenses, "about two-thirds of the students handed in accounts of their expenses, and from these accounts it was seen that those students who paid no tuition (holding scholarships) and also received their board as waiters, averaged $63.60 for all expenses, exclusive of clothing and travel. Those paying no tuition but board (*about $8.00 per month*), averaged $144.61, and lastly the average expenses of the student paying tuition and board were $265.25." Well may the University be proud of this record. Can there be any more fruitful philanthropy than the aiding of worthy young men to get an education at such an institution?

A GREAT STATE LIBRARY WANTED.

During the last few years there has grown up throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina a great number of small libraries in connection with the public schools and the graded schools. The number is now over five hundred, I believe. Such libraries are indicative of the birth of a greatly increased demand for reading and knowledge. Unless an infant

library can receive constant direction and support from capable and intelligent sources, it is not likely to get much further than its swaddling clothes. Very few people have any knowledge of the ways and means of running libraries. Such information is not picked up at country cross roads and in village factories. Library economy is a special branch of human knowledge, acquired by a few intelligent people after years of persistent study and extensive experience. Already in some parts of the country the force and value of these truths have been quickly grasped and complete State library systems established whereby the independence of the local library is preserved, but opportunity is given its management to acquire a practical knowledge of books and of methods of conducting a library from a great central source of expert information of library economy. Today there is no great library in North Carolina, no general knowledge of library economy, no great source of library inspiration. The library at the University is probably the best equipped in the State, but a feeling of sadness must needs come over the heart of every loyal son of our beloved State when his eyes fall upon our University library equipment. The building shelters 40,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets, but many of them are necessarily packed and jammed away in such a fashion as to largely destroy their usefulness. What is a library without research rooms, consultation rooms, seminary compartments, with but little room for the general reader, and less for the real scholar and none for the specialist, the man who digs down to the bottom of research and brings out the pure gold of human learning from the treasure houses of the world? Will not some philanthropist come to our aid and erect a memorial library building on this beautiful campus, with sufficient funds for equipment? Will not some great-hearted son or daughter of the "Old North State" give our people a great library, the head of the library system of the State, to illumine the homes of all the people of every creed and of every station, and show them the hidden paths to the kindly fruits of earth and to the eternal blessings of Heaven? Pearls and palaces and diamonds and dinners will vanish with the tolling of a bell, great fortunes will be made and lost in a century in a whirl-pool of luxury and extravagance, princes will follow princes in the lengthening cycles of debauchery and corruption, but the rich fruits from this, the most beautiful flower of philanthropy in the garden of your nativity, will give ever increasing hope and happiness to your people and prove immortal and divine!

TEMPLE OF EVANGEL.

We stand here today in Gerrard Hall, built a half century ago from proceeds of the sale of lands of Major Charles Gerrard, bought with his blood in war for civil and religious liberty. Students and professors are called to worship here, and yet one-third of the persons summoned are unable to find seats. Within five years more, two-thirds of the students and professors will be unable to find seats at these morning prayers. The religious life af the University is largely in the care of the Young Men's Christian Association. Over sixty per cent. of the students and all the professors are church members, and about two hundred are members of the Association. Twice a week evening prayers are held by the Association. Four Sunday schools in the nearby country are supported by the Association, and it maintains also a weekly service in a nearby cotton mill. Morning classes in Sunday school with an attendance of from one to two hundred are taught by the professors. Says President Venable in his report, "They have no suitable rooms for their Bible class meetings. No general assembly hall, no reading room and no library." Church people of North Carolina, let me ask you if this is not the greatest strategic point in the entire State for those religious operations that seek to touch the heart of higher life and quicken its beats with the universal love of the Father? As an illustration of the strategic importance of this institution from a religious standpoint permit me to recall the sublime work of Joseph Caldwell, who for thirty years was the "Atlas on whose shoulders our University world rested," and who during a large part of the time was the controlling spirit of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. It was the voice of Joseph Caldwell standing in the pulpits of this University that more than any other man, with the thunderbolts of his giant intellect, hurled back the furious thraldom of infidelity that swept over our State and threatened to encompass it forever in the darkness of life without hope, of mind without God. Is it not time to fling away Lilliputian ideas and let heaven born benevolence join hands with Self-Protection in the erection of a splendid Temple of Evangel upon this campus, commensurate with the needs of the religious life of this University?

This is no place for sectarian mediocrity. It is the true home of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a grand field for the great Evan-

gelist of every denomination. I remember that during my senior year all but three students joined in the work of a great evangelist and evening prayers were held on many of the floors of these buildings. It may be observed that several of the leading Christian men of the State to-day received their religious awakening at Chapel Hill in the spring meetings of 1889.

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

Before closing, allow me to call the attention of this body, and so far as I may be able, that of the whole State to another department of this University, which from necessity has been sadly neglected, but which in the course of time will prove its crowning glory. I refer to the graduate department of which President Venable in painful candor says, "No special effort has been made to develop this department, as the strength of the faculty is taxed by the large number of undergraduate students." It is in this direction that the individual with moderate means can wisely and with great profit to the University and to its work in upbuilding the State, give the smaller contributions in keeping with the state of his exchequer and along the lines in which he may be strongly interested.

Fellow Alumni, and especially you young men, we owe to this University a thousand times more than we can ever repay. We owe to the State and to the noble men and women who have given their hearts and their treasures to this institution a debt of great public service. Moved by the love in our own hearts that sends its warmth down into our very souls, and that lifts its beauty up to the face of high Heaven, let us make a great common effort to take up the burdens that our fathers have so faithfully carried and lift up to a higher plane of strength and usefulness this grand old guardian of the civil and religious liberties of the people of North Carolina.

FELLOWSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.

To these ends, Mr. President, I now desire to contribute permanently the yearly income derived from four thousand dollars. And it is my wish that during the coming year, this income be given to the fund for the erection of a building for the religious needs of this institution and thereafter to go toward the establishment of a fellowship in North Carolina

History in connection with the University, but open to all students of all institutions for higher education in the State."

Tuesday of commencement week is always a busy day. After the Alumni luncheon, the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, largely attended, was held. Their important actions are noted elsewhere. In the evening, the annual debate between representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, for the Bingham prize, took place. It was won by the Dialectic Society. A pleasant reception, given by the President and Faculty, ended the day.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

At 10:15 the academic procession entered Memorial Hall. Four of the Seniors, selected as speakers, delivered orations: Messrs. T. J. Gold, B. F. Huske, C. A. Bynum, and C. E. Maddry. The Mangum medal was won by Mr. C. E. Maddry, who is County Superintendent of Public Instruction in Orange county, in an oration on "The Duty of the South to the Country Boy."

The commencement address by Dr. William J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg, will be published separately and in full. His subject was "The Opportunities and Duties of Educated Men in Relation to the South of the Future." The address made a profound impression on the large and interested audience.

The President made the following announcements: Dr. Charles Wyche, of St. Louis, has established the Hunter Lee Harris Medal, for the best story published in *The University Magazine*. Hunter Lee Harris was graduated in 1889, and his life of great promise ended soon after his graduation. Mr. Hayne Davis, of the class of 1888, has given a medal for the best essay bearing upon the Hague Tribunal. Mr. John Sprunt Hill, of the class of 1889, who established in 1896 the Hill Prize in History, has given $4,000 for a fellowship in North Carolina History.

The following changes in the faculty have been made: Dr. George Howe has been elected Professor of Latin, in place of Dr. H. F. Linscott, who died during the past year: Dr. Thomas Ruffin has been made full Professor of Law; Mr. E. K. Graham, formerly instructor, has been made Associate Professor of the English Language; Dr. R. O. E. Davis has been advanced

to the position of Instructor in Chemistry; assistants for the coming year: Messrs. L. B. Lockhart and W. M. Marriott, in Chemistry; Mr. L. B. Newell, in Anatomy and Pathology; Mr. J. B. Cranmer, in anatomy; Mr. W. J. Gordon, in French.

Medals and Prizes were awarded as follows:

The Holt Medal, Thomas Felix Hickerson; the Hume Medal, Nathan Wilson Walker; the Hill Prize, Robert Withington Herring; the Harris Prize, Joseph Flanner Patterson; the Greek Prize, Herbert Henry Moses; the Worth Prize, Curtis Ashley Bynum; the Library Prizes, Charles Phillips Russell, Edgar Samuel Williamson Dameron; the Magazine Prizes, Preston Cumming, Jr., Harvey Hatcher Hughes; the Early English Text Society Prize, Nathan Wilson Walker; the Bingham Prize, Andrew Hall Johnston; the Bryan Prize, Robert Withington Herring; the Mangum Medal, Charles Edward Maddry; the Bradham Prize, Leonidas Coleman Griffin.

Reverend Howard E. Rondthaler, of the class of 1893, made a most touching and helpful address in presenting to each member of the graduating class the University's last gift, a Bible.

Degrees in course were conferred as follows:

Bachelors of Arts:—Graham Harris Andrews, Green Ramsey Berkeley, Curtis Ashley Bynum, Milton Calder, Newton Fernando Farlow, A.B., *Guilford*, 1902, John Reston Giles, William Jones Gordon, William Archibald Graham, George Jackson Green, A.B., *Elon College*, 1902, Francis Sylvester Hassel, Bartholomew Fuller Huske, Charles Earl Johnson, Jr., George Lyle Jones, Harry Murray Jones, John Henry McAden, Jr., Henry Richard McFadyen, Rufus Clegg Morrow, Arthur Lee Moser, A.B., *Lenoir College*, 1895, Lester Leonidas Parker, Edward Ray, John Kirkland Ross, Braston Isaiah Tart, Henry Gray Turner, Nathan Wilson Walker, Harold Whitehurst.

Bachelors of Philosophy:—Burke Haywood Bridgers, William Frederick Carr, Robert Beatty Collins, Preston Cumming, Gaston Gilbert Gallaway, Thomas Jackson Gold, Thomas Lenoir Gwyn, Frederick Moir Hanes, Robert Withington Herring, Earle Pendleton Holt, James Wiley Horner, Zebulon Vance Judd, Charles Edward Maddry, James Lathrop Morehead, Joseph Edmund Pearson, Harry Pelham Stevens, Roach Sidney Stewart, George Robert Ward, George William Willcox, Jesse Womble Willcox.

Bachelors of Science:—Hugh Hammond Bennett, Edward Buehler Clement, Reuben Oscar Everett, Thomas Bledsoe Foust, Marshall Renfro Glenn, George Washington Graham, Jr., Edmund Alexander Hawes, Jr., Hazel Holland, Joshua John Skinner, James Battle Thorp, Jacob Tomlinson, Hubert Raymond Weller.

Bachelors of Laws:—Julius Fletcher Duncan, A.B., A.M., 1902, John Christoph Blucher Ehringhaus, A.B., 1901, James Breeden Gibson, A.B. *Wofford*, 1901, Charles Upchurch Harris, Willliam Frank Smathers.

Graduates in Pharmacy:—David Archie Bulluck, John Edward Koonce William Morgan Perry, Thomas Floyd Rhodes.

Masters of Science:—Isaac Foust Harris, S.B., 1900, Ivey Foreman Lewis, A.B., 1902.

Masters of Arts:—John Kirkland Ross, A.B., 1903, George Phifer Stevens, A.B., 1902, Reston Stevenson, A.B., 1902.

Doctor of Philosophy:—Royall Oscar Eugene Davis, Ph.B., 1901.

Doctors of Medicine:*—Zebulon Marvin Caveness, Willis Dowd Gilmore, William DeBerniere McNider, Martin Luther Matthews.

PUBLISHED WORK OF THE FACULTY.

The following list of addresses, papers, books and other publications of members of the faculty, though incomplete, shows activity in many lines of useful work. It is limited to the year just ended.

PRESIDENT F. P. VENABLE.

The Educational Outlook. Cary High School.

The Story of a Science. St. Mary's School.

The Education of our People. Tarboro Graded School.

The Value of an Education. South Atlantic Academy.

The Duty before Us. Oak Ridge Institute.

The Work of the University in the South. Southern Educational Conference at Richmond.

The Value of Life. Commencement Address, University of Maryland.

The Task of the Teacher. Address of President, Teachers' Assembly at Wrightsville.

K. P. BATTLE.

History of North Carolina in 1802. Wachovia Moravian.

*Conferred May 14, 1903, at the closing exercises of the Medical School.

Raleigh and the Old Town of Bloomsbury. Booklet Series, Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Condensed History of North Carolina. February and March Nos. Home Magazine, Washington, D. C.

Sketches and Notes to Letters of Nathaniel Macon, John Steele, Wm. Barry Grove, and James Hogg. James Sprunt Monograph, No, 3.

History of the two Monuments on the Campus of the University of North Carolina. University Magazine, December, 1902.

Anecdotes of the North Carolina Bar, a lecture before the Summer Law School of the University, 1902.

History of the Location and Opening of the University of North Carolina. Address in Gerrard Hall, October 12, 1902.

Points of Correspondence between English and North Carolina History. St. Mary's School.

J. W. Gore.

Wireless Telegraphy. Electrical World and Engineer, Vol. XL., No. 2.

The Sun. Faculty lecture, January 14, 1903.

The Sun. Baptist Female University, April 4, 1903.

Thomas Hume.

King Alfred University Summer School June 30, 1902.

The Hymns of the Ages Waynesboro, Va.

History and Prophecy. Waynesville, Va.

The Unspeakable Gift. Staunton, Va.

Bunyan's Experience. Staunton, Va.

From Mystery Play to Shakspere. The Association as a Spiritual Power. The Literary Study of the Bible.—Elon College, October 21-22, 1902.

The Hamlet-Problem. The Book Club, Wilson.

The Evolution of Comedy. The Shakspere Club, Oxford.

The Holy Grail. The Christian Reid Book Club, Salisbury.

Certain Interesting Studies in Family History. Hollins Institute, Va.

The Two Voices: Tennyson and Ecclesiastes. Hollins Institute, Va.

Missions and Social Reforms. Y. M. C. A. University of North Carolina.

Shakspere's England in his Hamlet. St. Mary's School.

The Literary Study of the Bible. Atlantic Educational Journal, March, 1903.

The Huguenots and Some of their Family Connections in Virginia and North Carolina. University Magazine, March 1903.

The Child in the Temple. Commencement Discourse, Liberty Normal College, N. C.

An Ancient Saint. Liberty Normal College.

William Cain.

On the Algebraic form %. Mitchell Sci. Soc. Journal, Vol. XIX, part 1.

Note on the Imaginary Roots of a Cubic. Mitchell Sci. Soc. Journal, Vol. XIX, part. 2.

R. H. WHITEHEAD.

Histogenesis of Suprarenal Capsule. Association of American Anatomists, Washington, D. C.

E. V. HOWELL.

A Review of the Work on Syrup Ferrous Iodide and a new Method of preparing. N. C. Pharm. Association, Morehead City, N. C.

Our Trade Mark Laws and the Trend of Recent Decisions. Pharmaceutical Era, May, 1903.

A New Alkaloidal Test. Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Synonyms of Two Hundred Years Ago. N. C. Pharm. Association, Morehead City, N. C.

A Review of the English Physician, by Nicholaus Culpepper, London, 1653. N. C. Pharm. Association.

H. F. LINSCOTT.

Pure Scholarship; Its Place in Civilization. South Atlantic Quarterly, Vol. I, 341. Reprinted in University Magazine, February, 1903.

CHARLES BASKERVILLE.

One of Life's Problems. Faculty lecture, April 2, 1903.

The Rare Earth Crusade; What it portends, Scientifically and Technically. The Chemists' Club, N. Y.

Mercurous Sulphide. N. C. Section, Amer. Chem. Soc.

Recent Investigations of the Rare Earths in the Chemical Laboratory of the University of N. C. Before the same. Science, New Ser., Vol. XVII., pp. 772-781.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

Literature and Oratory in the South. Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana, June, 1902.

An English-German Conversation Book. In collaboration with Dr. Gustav Krüger, Berlin. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, June, 1902.

A Great Opportunity. Atlantic Educational Journal, July, 1902.

Literature in the Schools. Atlantic Educational Journal, August, 1902.

The Novel in America. Central High School, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1902. Published by Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association, District of Columbia.

Why Young Men Should Study Shakespeare. Published by the University Society, N. Y., November, 1902.

Bible Study. University Magazine, December, 1902. Reprinted in Pres-

byterian Standard, January 7, 1903. Republished by extracts in Literary Digest, N. Y., January 24, 1903.

A Tentative Generalization in English Syntax. Modern Language Association of America, Baltimore, Md.

A Course in Modern English, a Grammar for the Common Schools. B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., July, 1903.

J. E. DUERDEN.

Boring Algae as Agents in the Disintegration of Corals. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVI, No. 25.

The Morphology of the Madreporaria, II. Increase of, Mesenteries in *Madrepora* beyond the Protocnemic Stage. Johns Hopkins University Circulars, Vol. XXI., No. 157; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Series 7, Vol. X.

The Morphology of the Madreporaria, III. The Significance of Budding and Fission. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Series 7, Vol. X.

On the Actinian *Bunodeopsis globulifera*, Verrill. Trans. Linn. Vol. VIII, Pt. 9, Series 2. Zool.

West Indian Madreporarian Polyps. Mem. Nat. Acad. Sciences, Vol. VIII., 7th Mem.

The Morphology of the Madreporaria, IV. Fissiparous Gemmation. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Series 7, Vol. XI.

A Method of Studying the Septal Sequence in Fossil Corals. Mitchell Sci. Soc. Jour., Vol. XIX, part 1.

Septal Seqence in Corals. Science, March, 27, 1903.

Tropical Marine Laboratory for Research. Science, May 29, 1903.

A. S. WHEELER.

Qualitative Chemical Analysis. F. P. Venable, Fourth Edition, revised by A. S. Wheeler University Publishing Co.

Condensation of Chloral with the Nitranilines. With H. R. Weller. Journal American Chemical Society XXIV., 1063.

Science at Pittsburg. University Magazine, December 1902.

Note on the Bromidation of Heptane. Journal American Chemical Society XXV., 532.

Certain Derivatives of Trichlorethylidenedi-p-nitrophenamene. With M. R. Glenn. N. C. Section, American Chemical Society.

The Determination of Glycerine. With H. R. Weller. Before the same.

C. L. RAPER.

North Carolina, a Study in English Colonial Government.

J. D. BRUNER.

Chateaubriand's *Le Dernier Abencerage*. American Book Co.

Literary Attractions of the Bible. Faculty Lecture, Gerrard Hall.

A. Henderson.

On the Construction of a Double-six. American Mathematical Society, Armour Institute.

On the Graphic Representation of the Straight Lines upon the Twenty-one different Types of the Cubic Surface. American Mathematical Society, Amour Institute.

Two Simple Constructions for finding the Foci of an Hyperbola, given the Asymptotes and a Point on, or a tangent to, the Curve. American Mathematical Monthly, November, 1902.

A Method for Constructing an Hyperbola, given the Asymptotes and a Focus. American Mathematical Monthly, December, 1902.

The Derivation of the Brianchon Configuration from Two Spatial Point-triads. American Mathematical Monthly, February, 1903.

Harmonic Pairs in the Complex Plane. A Geometrical Treatment of Certain Maps defined by the Equation of Correspondence $\omega = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$. American Mathematical Monthly, April, 1903.

J. E. Mills.

Note on the Thermodynamical Calculation of Latent Heat. N. C. Section, American Chemical Society.

Molecular Attraction. Before the same.

M. C. S. Noble.

Annual Oration before Grand Lodge of Masons at Raleigh, N. C., January, 1903.

Address before Durham County Teachers' Association, April 1903, Method in Teaching.

Address before Orange County Teachers' Association, The Teaching of History. May, 1903.

Address at Educational mass meeting, Fayetteville, Local Tax and Public Schools. May, 1903.

Commencement address at Nashville Institute, Education and Self-made Men. May, 1903.

Address before Summer School at Raleigh, July, 1903, on "The Battle of Moore's Creek.

MEETINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

In the Learned Societies of the University, the following papers have been presented during the year:

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Slavery in the United States; Its Origin, History, and Effects, Rev. J. William Jones.

Capture of Fort Fisher, Mr. G. W. Graham, Jr.

Career of Gen. Ramseur, Mr. R. B. Collins.

Life of Chief Justice Thos. Ruffin, Mr. C. H. Sloan.

Life of William A. Graham, Mr. E. L. Sawyer.

Recent Historical Publications, Mr. C. L. Raper.

History of the Revolutionary Land Warrants in Tennessee belonging to the University, Mr. K. P. Battle.

The Southampton Insurrection, Mr. C. J. Hendley.

Life of Gen. J. P. Henderson, Mr. K. P. Nixon.

Fanning's Conduct in Moore and Chatham, Mr. G. Willcox.

Review of "The Harbinger," the first journal published by the University in 1834-'35, Mr. K. P. Battle.

The Ku-Klux-Klan, Mr. G. V. Roberts.

The Eve of the Revolution in North Carolina, Mr. C. L. Raper.

The Proprietary Judicial System, Mr. R. W. Herring.

The Life of Andrew Johnston, Mr. R. O. Everett.

A Daring Confederate Attack, Mr. K. P. Battle.

THE ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

143rd-148th meetings:

A New Species of Mosquito, Mr. W. C. Coker.

Suggested Modification of the Law of Dulong and Petit, Mr. J. E. Mills.

Coral Boring Algae, Mr. J. E. Duerden.

Announcement by the Secretary of the Approaching Washington Meeting of the A. A. A. S.

Wireless Transmission of Electrical Energy, Mr. J. W. Gore.

Improved Method for Halogen Determination, Mr. R. O. E. Davis.

Hatteras Island (stereopticon), Mr. Collier Cobb.

Some Studies in the Movement of Sand Waves (Illustrated), Mr. Collier Cobb.

The Work of the Beaufort Laborary, Mr. C. A. Shore.

The Washington Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Chas. Baskerville.

Methods of Studying the Rare Earths, Mr. Chas Baskerville.

The Biological Blood Test, Mr. R. H. Whitehead.

Recent Work on Corals, Mr. J. E. Duerden.

A Static Transformer, Mr. J. W. Gore.

New or Little Known Plants of the Chapel Hill Region, Mr. C. W. Coker.

The Electro-Chemical Industry, Mr. J. E. Mills.

A New Use of the Mercury Vapour Tube, Mr. J. W. Gore.

The Prices of Anthracite in the United States, 1850-1902, Mr. C. L. Raper.

Note on the Imaginary Root of a Certain Conic, Mr. Wm. Cain.

Habits of North Carolina Woodpeckers, Mr. I. F. Lewis.

THE SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The Influence of Shakspere's Predecessors on his Historical Drama, Mr. Thos. Hume.

The Trilogy of Henry IV and Henry V, in Relation to Holinshed and the Famous Victories of Henry V, Miss E. J. Faison.

Hotspur in Ballad and Chronicle, Compared with Shakspere, Mr. W. J. Gordon.

Glendower, Historical and Ideal, Mr. R. C. Morrow.

Social Coloring in Henry IV and Henry V, Mr. W. C. Rankin.

The Lyrical Element in Romeo and Juliet, Mr. F. Archer.

The Relation of the Northern Mythology to the Romantic Revival, Mr. N. W. Walker.

Reflections of Shakspere's Self and his England in Hamlet, Mr. Thos. Hume.

The Shakspere-Bacon Question, Mr. C. Alphonso Smith.

Romeo and Juliet, Tragedy or Comedy? Mr. H. R. McFadyen.

The Dramatic Elements in Chatterton's Life and Work, Mr. W. P. Wood.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

Shakspere and his England in Hamlet, Mr. Thos. Hume.

Differences in Syntax between King James' Version and the Recent American Revision, Mr. C. Alphonso Smith.

The Adjective and Noun in Horace, Odes I, Mr. Hadzits.

The Order of Words as an Explanation of Certain Problems in English Syntax, Mr. C. Alphonso Smith.

Certain Points of Comparison between Ancient and Modern Greek, Mr. Alexander.

THE ROUND TABLE.

The Novel in Modern Life, Mr. C. Alphonso Smith.

The Origin and Improvement of Some Cultivated Plants, Mr. W. C. Coker.

Some Every-Day Law, Mr. Thos. Ruffin.

Ethnological and Sociological Musings in the Tropics, Mr. J. E. Duerden.

Some Theories as to the Constitution of Matter, President Venable.

ON THE ATOMIC WEIGHT OF THORIUM.

Abstract of thesis presented by Mr. R. O. E. Davis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The atomic weight of this element has been determined with varying results. The accepted value (232.6) is dependent upon analyses of the sulphates, oxalates, formate, acetate and acetonylacetonate, which are subject to criticism. These facts are elaborated. Further, in view of the recent work of Brauner and Baskerville pointing toward the complexity of the element, as well as the illy understood property of radio-activity, which appears not to belong to *pure* thorium, a redetermination of its atomic mass deemed advisable.

Several kilograms of thorium compounds (generously provided by Mr. H. S. Miner, Chemist to the Welsbach Lighting Co., Gloucester City, N. Y.) and repurified by the several acceptable methods, the purity being proved by spectroscopic examination.

Certain of the older methods for determining the atomic weight, especially the synthesis of the sulphate from the oxide, experimentally yielded results not concordant.

It was decided to prepare the tetrachloride and determine its ratio to the oxide. Numerous preliminary experiments caused the adoption of the following: mixing pure thorium oxide with the purest carbon to be had from crystallized rock candy in a carbon boat and subjecting it to strong heat in a stream of dry chlorine, volatilizing away Berzelius' "weisser dampf" and subliming the pure tetrachloride in a hard glass tube; evaporating a water solution of this chloride in counterpoised platinum crucibles and igniting to a constant weight. The many precautions taken in drying the chlorine, analyzing it, preparation of pure distilled water, etc., are given, as well as the procedure of weighing with corrected weights by vibration etc.

Concordant results not resulting, the difficulty was thought to be in the method, so a prolonged series of investigations on a new method for determinining the halogen was instituted. The method settled upon was essentially quick precipitations by very pure silver nitrate in aldehyde free absolute alcohol. A detailed account of the difficulties encountered is given. Still the results were not concordant.

By tedious experimentation it was proved that the hard glass tube was

attacked and the tetrachloride became contaminated with other chlorides. A correction was applied in three instances, but as it was desirable to avoid such corrections, which could cause skepticism as to the value arrived at, the work was temporarily discontinued awaiting the arrival of quartz tubes, which were making according to specifications in Germany. It is hoped that the work may be completed during the vacation.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library has continued its growth of usefulness to the University during the year. Sixteen hundred new volumes were catalogued and placed upon its shelves and five thousand volumes, embracing works on History, Education, Description and Travel, and the Fine Arts, were re-catalogued. The English publications of the Elisha Mitchell collection were re-catalogued also. Fourteen thousand books were issued to six hundred and fifty subscribers, and works of reference were constantly used in the Library. Fifty debate queries, with full references, were posted, and subject matter for theses and debates prepared away from the University, was furnished in several instances. A few changes in the equipment of the Library were also made. A new cork carpet was placed upon the main floor, four additional step-ladders were provided, a general diagram of alcoves and sections was framed and placed near the dictionary catalogue, and a four-page pamphlet, setting forth the best methods of using the Library, was printed and distributed among the subscribers. Two new assistants were added to the Library force, and everything possible was done to make the books in the Library accessible. In order to increase the interest of the student body in systematic reading, the Library Reading Course prizes, established in 1902 and awarded for the first time at the recent commencement, were offered again for the coming year.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'24.—At the last meeting of the Modern Language Association Dr. Kern, of Johns Hopkins, read a paper entitled "A Pioneer in the study of Anglo-Saxon." The pioneer was Edward Dromgoole Sims, of the class of 1824.

He was a tutor here, 1825-'27, and afterwards served as professor in Randolph-Macon College and in the University of Alabama. He left in manuscript an Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and some parts of an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.

'34.—The December number of *The University Magazine* contained a portrait of Colonel R. B. Creecy, and an account, written by him, of life at the University seventy years ago. It is believed that Colonel Creecy is the oldest living graduate of the University.

'50.—A portrait of Dr. John Manning was presented to the Law School April 16th by his son, James S. Manning, '79. The presentation address was made by Hon. H. A. Foushee, and Hon. H. A. London accepted the portrait for the School.

'64 —Judge Walter Clark took the oath as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court January 1st. It is his fifth judicial commission. When this term is completed, he will have been in judicial service continuously for twenty-seven years.

'68.—Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, has been appointed professor of constitutional law in Columbian University. He is special counsel for the government before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. The University of Dublin has conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Laws. His Alma Mater gave him the same degree in 1890.

'81.—Bulletin No. 47 of the Irrigation Papers of the U. S. Geological Survey contains a paper by John W. Hays on the determination of the power of streams.

'87.—Walter E. Borden has been elected Vice President of the American Bankers' Association.

'95.—Dr. H. H. Horne, now a professor of Dartmouth, is a member of the faculty of the University Summer School.

Dr. Thomas R. Little won the prize offered by the North Carolina Medical Association for the best series of papers at the examination held at Hot Springs in June.

'96.—Fred L. Carr, who served for the second time as Representative from Greene county, has been chosen by Senator Overman as his secretary.

The Yackety-Yack for this year is dedicated to George Stephens, and contains his portrait and an appreciative sketch of his life.

Med. 1900.—Dr. F. K. Cooke is dean of the Medical Department of Wake Forest College.

1901.—E. C. Gudger and F. H. Lemly ('02) have been appointed Assistant Paymasters in the U. S. Mavy. The former is in the Philippines, the latter is on the monitor Arkansas.

Ex-1902.—Henry Winston has just won a championship in tennis at West Point. He is on the ball nine, and leads his class in English.

Misses Imogen Stone, Susan W. Moses, and Mabel Hale were among the fourteen students elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa at Cornell this term.

MARRIAGES OF ALUMNI.

Miss Lula Davis Hawkins and Dr. Joel D. Whitaker, at Ridgeway, N. C., Jan. 28, 1903.

Miss Julia Leslie Covert and Mr. Lucius Polk McGehee, at Digby, Nova Scotia, Jan. 28, 1903.

Mrs. Mary Ruffin Hill and Hon. Charles R. Thomas, at Hillsboro, N. C., Jan. 7, 1903.

Miss Augusta Webb Ford and Mr. William J. Andrews, at Covington, Ky., Jan. 7, 1903.

Miss Ida Reaves Batchelor and Mr. S. F. Austin, at Nashville, N. C., Jan. 14, 1903.

Miss Lily M. Heller and Dr. Thomas R. Little, at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 19, 1903.

Miss Maude Horney and Mr. Walter Murphy, at Boston, March 8, 1903.

Miss Ruby Butcher and Mr. Thaddeus W. Jones, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, May 8, 1903.

Miss Mary Seaton Hay and Mr. William Branch Jones, at Raleigh, N. C., April 22, 1903.

Miss Rose Adams and Mr. Paul Jones, at Tarboro, N. C., April 30, 1903.

Miss Bessie Estelle Dorsey and Mr. William McKee Gulick, at Oxford, N. C., June 3, 1903.

Miss Beulah Bagby and Mr. Wiley H. Swift, at High Point, N. C., June 3, 1903.

Miss Mamie Evelyn Robbins and Mr. Graham Woodard, at Wilson, N. C., June 4, 1903.

Miss Mabel Mercer Hill and Dr. Charles Roberson, at Danville, Va., June 17, 1903.

Miss Ethel Maye Lewis and Mr. Richard B. Arrington, at Durham, N. C., June 17, 1903.

Miss Adele Virginia Bilisoly and Mr. William Henry Bagley, at Portsmouth, Va., June 17, 1903.

Miss Anna Mabel Vaughan and Mr. James Thomas Pugh, at Cambridge, Mass., June 24, 1903.

NOTES.

The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on President Venable at Commencement, June 17th.

Professor W. D. Toy is a member of the executive committee of the Modern Language Association.

The session of the Summer School of Law began June 10th. The class is of excellent quality, and bids fair to be also the largest ever here.

In the examination held by the State Board of Pharmacy at Morehead City, Mr. P. A. Lee, of the University School of Pharmacy, passed the highest examination. Of the six who stood highest, five received their training here.

Ths Summer School for Teachers opened June 15th, to continue four weeks. There is a faculty of twenty-four, most of them distinguished specialists, and forty-four courses are given. The attendance will reach two hundred, and probably more.

Dr. W. C. Coker is chief of the botanical staff of the expedition organized for a scientific survey of the Bahamas. Messrs. C. A. Shore, 1900, and F. M. Hanes, 1903, accompanied the expedition as assistants in botany.

The Carnegie Institution has appropriated one thousand dollars for Dr. H. V. Wilson's use in researches on sponges, and the same amount for Dr. J. E. Duerden in his researches on corals. The National Academy of Science has appropriated $350.00 and the American Association $150.00 to Dr. Baskerville for his researches on thorium.

The work of University teams in athletics has been more successful than in any former year. Georgetown men, who have played with all the leading college nines, say that no college nine in the United States could beat the one which represented North Carolina this year.

Sam. Morphis, a negro known and respected by all old students, died on the 8th of February. He had an accurate recollection of most of the men who were at the University between 1850 and 1880. For many years he owned the hack lines between Chapel Hill and Durham or Raleigh, and was always proud of the fact that he drove the hack that brought Zeb. Vance to the University, when he first came here as a student.

The Chemical Department has recently received gifts from the following:

The Welsbach Incandescent Lighting Co., a complete line of samples illustrating the manufacture of their incandescent lights and different types of their perfected lamps; also about $8,000 worth of rare earth preparations.

Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., the American representatives of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, a large line of samples of coal tar dye stuffs.

The Cassella Color Co., a line of samples illustrating the more used coal tar colors.

Garrett & Co., Weldon, N. C., a line of samples illustrating the manufacture of domestic wines.

The Levering Coffee Co., Baltimore, a complete set of samples illustrating their numerous grades of coffee and tea from all parts of the world.

Dr. George Howe, elected to the chair of Latin, was born in Columbia, S. C. His father was a distinguished clergyman, and he is a nephew of President Woodrow Wilson. After graduation at Princeton, he taught for three years in New York with marked success; then spent three years in the University of Halle, taking ths degree of Ph.D. there. He is now

at Oxford University. Dr. Howe's recommendations, all or most of them sent without his knowledge, are from men prominent in university and other lines, and bear uniform and high testimony to his attainments as a scholar, his qualifications as a teacher, and his attractive characteristics as a man.

NECROLOGY.

ABERNETHY, MISS ELVA MAY, Chapel Hill. 1900. Teacher. Born Sept. 20, 1878, died at Advance, N. C., Feb. 21, 1903.

COWAN, DAVID STONE, Wilmington. 1850-'51. Rail Road Service, Died May 22, 1903.

HARRISON, HENRY HILL, Littleton. 1900. Med. 1901. M. D. Died 1903.

HUDSON, FRANK SIMS, Cassville, Tenn. 1900-'03. Born Sept. 14, 1875, died May 15, 1903.

IRION, ALFRED BRIGGS, Cheneyville, La. A.B., 1855. C. S. A. Member of Legislature. Lawyer at Marksville, La. Judge of Circuit Court of Appeals. Redresentative in Congress. Born Feb. 18, 1833, died May 21, 1903.

KENAN, WILLIAM RAND. Matriculated from Kenansville. 1860-'63. Adjutant 43rd N. C. Regt., C. S. A. Lawyer. Commission Merchant in Wilmington, N. C. Born 1845, died April 14, 1903.

LEE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Clinton. 1855-'56. C. S. A. Journalist. Druggist. Born 1835, died May 1903.

PEARSALL, MATTHEW JAMES. Matriculated from Clinton, N. C. 1889-'91. Lawyer, Moultrie, Ga. Born June 30, 1868, died May 6, 1903.

RUFFIN, JOHN KIRKLAND. Matriculated from Alamance Co. A.B., 1854. Physician at Wilson, N. C. Surgeon C. S. A. Died May 21, 1903.

SKINNER, JOHN LUDLOW, Raleigh. 1888-'89. Cotton Buying Business. Born Sept. 7, 1870, died February 21, 1903.

WHITFIELD, CICERO. Matriculated from Lenoir Co. A.B., 1860. Sergeant C. S. A. Turpentine cropper, Salter's, S. C.

Announcements

THE Fall Term of the University of North Carolina will begin September 7th, 1903; the Spring Term, January 2nd, 1904. There is a recess of about ten days at Christmas. Commencement will be on June 3, 1903.

2. Applicants for admission into the University will be examined September 7th, 8th and 9th, 1903. They should reach Chapel Hill one or more days before the examination period.

3. Lectures in the Academic and in the Professional Schools will begin September 10th, 1903.

4. For the Catalogue or for detailed information, address

F. P. VENABLE, PRESIDENT

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL